

## HOUSE TO VOTE ON TARIFF BILL APRIL 9

Report of the Committee on Rules Adopted With Sixteen Votes to Spare.

## SOME AMENDMENTS PROVIDED FOR

Twenty Republicans Join Opposition—

All the Louisiana Democrats Go Over to Republican Side—Floridan May Desert Later—Democrats Severely Criticise Resolution.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Three o'clock p. m., April 5 was the time set by the House today for a final vote on the Payne tariff bill. The long expected resolution from the committee on rules closing general debate, providing for certain committee amendments and a full and free opportunity to alter the tariff and hides schedules was reported late in the day and adopted with 16 votes to spare, notwithstanding the desertion of 20 Republicans. Four of the 16 votes came from the Louisiana delegation, who likewise broke away from their party.

Previous to the adoption of the resolution, there was some severe criticism of it from the Democratic side.

**Floridan Wants His Share.**  
Aside from the interest which attached to this proceeding was the speech of Mr. Clark, of Florida, who denounced Bryan and Bryanism, populists and populism, and who declared that he would support the Payne bill if it contained what his constituents wanted—a duty on Sea Island cotton and protection for citrus fruits, pineapples, etc. His remarks led him into an exciting colloquy with Mr. Randolph, of Texas, and other Democrats, but he declared that having been instructed by the legislature of his State and his constituents as to the stand he should take on the articles mentioned, he would not violate his solemn obligation to them. His whole attitude was one of defiance to the Democrats of the South.

**Many Speakers Heard.**  
Before the rule was reported there were numerous speeches on the bill, those occupying the floor being Messrs. Bartlett (Georgia), Calderhead, Kansas; Burgess, Texas; Stanley, Kentucky; Hobson, Alabama; Gillespie, Texas; Mastenwood, Illinois, and others.

An interesting spectator throughout almost the entire session was Mrs. Taft, who was accompanied by her two sons, and Captain Archibald Butt, U. S. A., one of the President's aides. At 4:59 the House adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

## NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED IN PENSACOLA

Taken From Police Station in Early Morning, Strung up and Shot.

(By Associated Press.)  
PENSACOLA, FLA., April 5.—Dave Alexander, a negro, was lynched here at 4 a. m. today for the murder of Policeman Canton, whom the negro stabbed to death early Sunday morning while resisting arrest.

While the police station was comparatively deserted, a crowd of 25 men at the point of revolvers, took the black from his cell and hanged him from an electric light pole half a block from the jail. As the body swung in the air, forty bullets were fired into it by the mob.

## WOMEN UNSHACKLED.

Georgia Female Prisoners Hereafter Wont Wear Manacles.  
(By Associated Press.)  
ATHENS, GA., April 5.—Kato O'Dwyer last night broke the shackles that forced her to work on the chain-gang and escaped by sawing the bars of her cell. She had been sentenced to the gang for 12 months for disorderly conduct. The sentence was suspended on condition that she leave the country and never return. She returned a month ago and was arrested. She was ordered shackled and chained day and night as desperate men convicts are. Her treatment became public when an attorney asked for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that no one can be condemned to infamous punishment except for perjury. Governor Smith took up the case and the prison commission issued an order that no woman prisoner was ever to be shackled hereafter.

## SMITH MURDERERS GET PRISON TERMS

Jury Returns Second Degree Verdict and Graded Sentences are Imposed by Judge.

RALIEGH, N. C., April 5.—After wrangling all night, the jury in the trial of three men for the murder of Dr. E. W. Smith of Richmond, yesterday brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree against Earl Cotton, Tim Holderfield, and E. A. Hopkins, otherwise known as "Red" Hopkins, young white men. With regard to Hopkins, the jury recommended mercy.

Judge Yvon, of the superior court, sentenced Cotton to 30 years in the penitentiary, the full limit, holding him as the leading spirit in the murder.

Holderfield, because he was in the employ of Cotton at his rate, and because of testimony that he was of good character, was sentenced to only ten years in the penitentiary. "Red" Hopkins was sentenced to two years.

On the morning of November 13, 1908, the body of Dr. Smith was found at the edge of a rock quarry in the eastern suburbs of Raleigh. An investigation developed the fact that on the night of November 14 he had been seen apparently drunk in Cotton's cafe.

Evidence produced by the State showed that Dr. Smith had been drugged to death with chloroform for the purpose of obtaining his watch, ring, and diamond pin, later traced to Cotton.

Hopkins, it was disclosed, furnished the chloroform.

Cotton was testified, administered an overdose which caused the victim's death. Holderfield took the body in a hack to the rock quarry.

The State's witnesses were Ed. Chavis, a negro hack driver, and Richard Williams, a negro cook in the employ of Cotton.

Hopkins was a stranger who landed here some time ago. Holderfield was a cotton mill employe, and Cotton is the son of a prominent Raleigh physician.

## CROKER CALLS ON TAFT.

Meeting Purely Social—Talk of Horses and Golf.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Richard Croker, the former Tammany chieftain, called on President Taft at the White House this afternoon. He is returning from a winter spent in the South, principally at Palm Beach, Fla.

His call on the President was purely a social one, this being the first opportunity he has had to meet Mr. Taft.

The two chatted together in the executive office for quite a while, principally on the topic of horses and golf.

## HOLDS BRIEF SESSION.

Proceedings in Senate Confined to Introduction of Bills.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Many bills and resolutions were introduced in the Senate today, but there was no debate. After a short executive session the Senate at 1 p. m. adjourned until Thursday.

## FOR SEPARATE PRIMARY

Richmond Democratic Committee Reaches This Decision After Wrangle.

MEETING WINDS UP IN HARMONY

Nominations of State and City Officials Will be Made Upon Different Dates—Question of Pledge is Yet Left Open.

(Special to the Daily Press.)  
RICHMOND, VA., April 5.—At a meeting of the city Democratic executive committee held tonight in Murphy's hotel, a resolution was adopted calling for a separate primary, as distinguished from the State primary for the election of city officials, including the officers of city treasurer, commonwealths attorney, city sergeant, sheriff, city auditor, city collector, high constable and three justices of the peace from each of the seven wards, the nominees of the primary to be elected in the next general election.

The meeting was marked with a good deal of party wrangling, but wound up in peace and harmony.

The question of the pledge on the ticket will come up at another meeting to be held later.

## STANDARD OIL HISTORY IS RECITED BY KELLOGG

Special Assistant Attorney General Files Brief Asking for Dissolution of Trust.

## DETAILS ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

Declares Monopoly Got Not Only Its Own Rebates, But Those Due Independents—Manipulation of Charters to Suit Contingencies—Needed Information Persistently Withheld.

(By Associated Press.)  
ST. LOUIS, MO., April 5.—Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General, Frank B. Kellogg, filed his brief of 1,400 printed pages with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court of this city today and commenced his argument, after two years of evidence taking in the government suit to dissolve the gigantic Standard Oil Corporation, of New Jersey, for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Kellogg commenced with a rather full review of the evidence taken by the government before discussing the law applicable to the case. He told of the combination effected by John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller and Henry M. Flagler, in 1879, conceived, he declared, to effect a monopoly of the petroleum trade, both domestic and export.

**Was Monopolistic Conspiracy.**  
It was at that moment, according to the Federal lawyer, that the alleged illegal conspiracy to monopolize the oil trade of the country was conceived. Later, said Mr. Kellogg, Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne and Charles M. Pratt were taken into the conspiracy by the other defendants.

To tell more clearly the story of Standard Oil, the special attorney general divided the alleged conspiracy into three periods—the first, from 1870 to 1882, when it was, he said, a simple combination, acting in harmony with its stock interests pooled in the hands of three trustees. From 1882, continued Mr. Kellogg, to 1899, the defendants' interests were in the form of a trust controlled by nine trustees. This trust, declared illegal by the Ohio courts, was liquidated, and from 1899 to the present time, said Mr. Kellogg, concluding that portion of his narrative, has taken the form of a holding corporation, the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey controlling subsidiary corporations in alleged restraint of trade or otherwise.

**Got Rivals' Rebates Too.**  
After charging that the Standard Oil not only received rebates on all of its own oil, but upon all that was shipped by the independents, Mr. Kellogg told of the dissolution of the original trust by order of the courts of Ohio and its subsequent liquidation by trustees.

Never had the government been able to ascertain the exact number of the outstanding trustees' certificates, nor who owned them, continued Mr. Kellogg, despite the most earnest search that could be made. That the Ohio trust was never dissolved in good faith, was another of the Federal lawyer's charges.

Following this alleged liquidation, said the speaker, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was formed to do as a corporation what the trust could not do.

**Dummy English Company.**  
The formation of the Corsicana (Texas) Refining Company and the intricate method by which the Manhattan Oil Company, owning a pipe line in Ohio, was purchased through an alleged dummy English company, was next described.

Mr. Kellogg said that the consideration of the latter company's purchase was a contract to supply the Chicago gas plant of Anthony N. Brady and Company, with gasoline at half the market price. That contract stated the speaker, was worth \$1,300,000.

Mr. Kellogg charged that in the formation of the original Standard Oil Company, of Ohio, men controlling the principal railways of the country necessary to the conduct of the oil business, were taken in as stockholders. Through this means, he claimed, rebates averaging fifty per cent. were secured, and all of the then independent refiners were forced into the so-called Standard Oil trust.

I was incidental to the acquisition

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## MANY BUSINESS MEN OPPOSE LOCAL OPTION

Seek a Free Interchange of Views—Meeting Called—Not Political Significance Attracted.

RICHMOND, VA., April 5.—The business men of this city, or at least a considerable and representative portion of them—do not intend to allow a local option contest to be foisted upon Richmond, without at least making a vigorous effort to prevent what they regard as a useless step in the cause of temperance.

With the idea of having a free interchange of views upon this subject, they have called a meeting to be held at the Academy of Music Tuesday night, April 13, when many prominent speakers will make addresses.

Some idea of the significance of the gathering may be gained from the following call, which bears the signatures of several hundred well-known merchants and professional men.

"Whereas, according to public and uncontradicted report, an attempt will be made to push prohibition of the sale of liquor on this city by local option election or Statewide action, or both.

**Peaceful and Orderly.**  
"Whereas, this city is one of the most peaceful, religious, prosperous and orderly in the world, and her people are dealing with the liquor question conservatively, with honest purpose to reduce the evils of the traffic to the lowest possible point, and with gratifying success;

"Therefore, we, undersigned citizens and business men of Richmond, oppose the forcing of any such contest on the people of this State or city.

"We sympathize with the purpose to resist violent and rash interference with the personal rights of citizens, and all attempts at coercion of voters.

"We hereby unite in a call for a public meeting that the sentiment of the people of Richmond on the subjects above indicated may be declared.

Egebert G. Leish, Jr., has promised to preside over the meeting and will deliver a brief address on taking the chair. Others who will speak are former Alderman W. T. Dabney, James J. Creamer and Editor Alfred B. Williams.

**Would Keep Peace Here.**

Editor A. T. Williams, one of those on the program to speak at the meeting, is particularly anxious for the public to understand that the gathering of April 13, will have no political significance.

He says that there is every reason to believe that further attempts to restrict the sale of liquor in this city will engender bitterness and hostility, and thereby divide a citizenship which for several years past have been working together in beautiful harmony to promote Richmond's interests and to advertise her attractions to the outside world.

## PUPIL GIVES TEACHER OVERDOSE OF NARCOTIC

Intended as an April Fool Joke, Girl's Prank Nearly Costs Schoolmaster's Life.

(Special to the Daily Press.)  
WINCHESTER, VA., W. F. Shippe, a Frederick county school teacher was the victim of a joke that came near ending in his death today, when he accepted the gift in good faith. Sudden "Eve" in his class, and eating the fruit became badly poisoned. It had been the custom of the students of the school to bring presents to the teacher, and when one of the pretty girls of the class handed young Shippe an apple with a smile, the teacher accepted the gift in good faith. Suddenly Shippe became sick, and several of the children hastened for a physician. The doctor at once discovered the trace of poison.

Investigation later developed the fact that the girl who presented the fruit had intended playing an April fool joke. She had poisoned the apple with a drug, believing it would make the teacher sleepy but gave him an overdose.

## "GREATER NORFOLK."

First Step Toward Consolidation With Portsmouth.

(By Associated Press.)  
NORFOLK, VA., April 5.—W. H. Sargeant, Jr., chairman of the joint annexation committee of the Norfolk city council, will tomorrow night present in council an ordinance taking the first official step towards the consolidation of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth into one municipality to be known as "Greater Norfolk," and governed by the charter of Norfolk city.

This would mean a population of about 125,000 for Norfolk.

**In Favor of Railroads.**

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The injunction suit of the Kentucky railroads in which the roads asked that the railroad commission of Kentucky be restrained from carrying in to effect the order of the commission of June 15, 1906, fixing rates on interstate business in that State was decided today by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the railroads.

## BELIEVED LAWYER WAS VICTIM OF ASSASSIN

Prominent Macon Attorney Mysteriously Shot to Death in Georgia Town.

## BEARS SEMBLANCE OF SUICIDE

But Powder Burns Are Absent—Received Threatening Letter and Armed Himself—Engaged on Case in Which Two Others Have Lost Lives—Signs of Scuffle.

(By Associated Press.)  
MACON, GA., April 5.—That Pope Hill, a prominent attorney of Macon, who was found shot to death today, is the third victim of an assassin in the Dodge land case, is the belief of police officers. A coroner's jury, after a careful examination declared that Hill was murdered by "parties unknown."

Hill was found dead in the office of an attorney early today, a bullet in his brain and a revolver, with one chamber discharged, grasped in the right hand. The condition of the office indicated a desperate struggle. The stove was upset, the coal scuttle was crushed and the furniture was broken. On the floor lay an unfinished court motion in the Dodge case, and which Hill had drafted and brought to Macon to file.

**Bought a Revolver.**

Hill arrived in Macon at noon Sunday and went into a friend's law office to work on the case. Later he went to the home of the proprietor of a hardware store and said he wanted a revolver, as he had received some threatening letters. He was so insistent that the hardware man opened the store and sold him the revolver that today was found clamped in his hand. Today Hill returned to the law office and was not again seen alive by friends.

When found, Hill had been dead several hours. The bullet had pierced the right eye and entered the brain. From blood stains on the wall he probably was shot while standing.

Hill, who was 40 years old, was a member of the law firm of Harris & Harris. A widow and one child survive him. His friends are employing detectives.

**Note Written in Scrawl.**

A note which Hill received at Macon yesterday was found on the body. It is believed that this is the note Hill referred to when he bought the revolver on Sunday. It is written in a childish scrawl and reads:

"Pope Hill the next time you interfere with our settlement, you will be broke."

It is signed with a crudely drawn skull and cross bones. The authorities are convinced that the note refers to the Dodge case which was on the verge of settlement when the new and unknown claimant put in an appearance. He was represented by Hill.

**Convinced of Murder.**  
The authorities are convinced likewise that Hill was murdered. They point to the warning note, the lack of powder burns on his face and the fact that Hill was in the midst of the preparation of a motion when he was killed.

The Dodge case is one of the most famous in the state and three persons connected with it met with mysterious deaths.

The list of deaths and narrow escapes in the Dodge land case began in 1891. In that year Captain John C. Forsythe, representing the Norman Wilder estate was murdered. After a six weeks trial five men were sent to prison charged with the crime.

Shortly afterward Captain F. L. Williams, one of the claimants in the case, was killed. For weeks afterwards the entire neighborhood embracing four counties was in a fever of excitement.

Besides these deaths there were several encounters in which the participants received gunshot and knife wounds. The Dodge lands cover about 400,000 acres. Since 1882 there has been almost continuous litigation over portion of the property.

## CLUBMEN MAY KEEP SUPPLIES OF LIQUIDS

At Least So Far as the National Government is Concerned, There is No Objection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Two questions of great interest to social clubs in local communities have just been decided by the commissioner of internal revenue here.

One of these questions relates to the purchasing and storing of beer by individual members of a social club and it was proposed by those who asked for an opinion on the subject to ascertain under what conditions this might be done. In answering the query the commission said that club members might purchase and pay

for beer desired by them, each in his own name, the beer being stored in the club refrigerator to a member, the number so delivered is punched upon his ticket, and when the ticket is exhausted he can receive no more beer until he deposits more in the refrigerator.

The commissioner has advised those asking if this can be done that there is no objection to it and that so long as these rules are strictly carried out there can be no liability on the part of the club.

Throughout many parts of the country where local option laws are in force many different kinds of devices have been tried with more or less success, but it is believed that when this method of supplying club members with beer is adopted it will become very popular.

The commissioner was also asked recently for an opinion relative to the ordering of whiskey by one person and in his name for others. In reply it is said that any number of persons desiring to do so may subscribe to a fund for the purchase of spirits, the money being given to one of the number, the goods being ordered by him, and forwarded to him for distribution to the various subscribers, each receiving the amount of spirits for which he had paid. In such case it is held that the person so ordering the spirits is merely acting as agent for the subscribers, and no violation of law is involved or liability incurred by this method.

In many parts of the country where the State and municipal officers are constantly on the watch for contraband goods this announcement will be received with considerable interest and if it is no violation of the Federal statutes to order a quantity of liquor in the name of one person when really intended for the use of others those persons who have been unable to supply themselves with wet goods except at very serious inconvenience will hereafter be able to get what they want in a much easier manner.

## TRIAL OF MRS. SAMPSON FOR MURDER BEGINS

Alleged Murderess of Admiral's Nephew Soon to Face Arbiters of Her Fate.

(By Associated Press.)  
LYONS, N. Y., April 5.—The work of selecting the jury which is to sit in judgment over Mrs. Georgia Allyn Sampson, charged with the killing last November of her husband, Harry Sampson, a nephew of Admiral Sampson, was completed when court adjourned today after an entire session devoted exclusively to the examination of talesmen.

The young defendant sat throughout the day, dressed in full mourning, displaying no apparent interest in the case.

Spectators in court noted the absence of members of the Sampson family.

## Commodity Clause Undecided.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The Supreme Court of the United States today again failed to deliver its decision in the case of the anthracite coal carrying railroads, involving the constitutionality of the commodity carrying clause of the Hepburn railroad rate law.

The decision has been expected for some weeks.

## SLAYS BROTHER-IN-LAW

Both Pistol and Shotgun Used by Mrs. Campbell.

## WAS RESULT OF FAMILY QUARREL

Former Richmond Citizen Slain by Sister-in-Law—Revolver Empty When Shotgun is Employed With Fatal Consequences.

(Special to the Daily Press.)  
BUENA VISTA, VA., April 5.—William A. Amos, a former Richmond citizen, was shot and killed by a Mrs. William Campbell, in Buena Vista this morning. A shotgun was used by Mrs. Campbell. It is alleged that Amos had been drinking heavily while in Richmond the past few days, and that on returning to his home in Buena Vista, he was still under the influence of liquor.

He called on Mrs. Campbell, it is alleged, and renewed or tried to renew a quarrel of a family nature between his wife and Mrs. Campbell, who are sisters. He was ordered from the yard and refusing to go, Mrs. Campbell first fired five shots at him with a pistol, missing him each time. The shotgun was then brought into play and Amos was shot in the back, dying almost instantly.

## SOUTH CAROLINA WINS IN DISPENSARY CASE

United States Supreme Court Reverses Decisions of Two Lower Federal Tribunals.

## DECISION DISSOLVES INJUNCTION

State's Funds Taken Out of Hands of Receiver and Restored to Commission—Attorney General of Palmetto State Also Wins His Contentions—Distillers Complainants.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The famous South Carolina dispensary case involving the disposition of about \$300,000 of dispensary funds held by the state dispensary commission was decided by the United States Supreme Court today in favor of the commission.

The Supreme Court also affirmed the decision of the state court in the case of dispensary commission vs. the State, involving the demand of Attorney General Lyons for setting aside by the commission of funds for prosecution of violations of dispensary law.

**History of Case.**  
The first case was instituted by the Wilson Distilling Company and the Fleischman Company if the United States Circuit for the district of South Carolina to collect debts contracted by the state in the purchase of liquor in the state from 1892 to 1907 while the dispensary system was in vogue. The commission, consisting of W. J. Murray, John McSweeney and Avery Patton, was appointed in 1907, when the state resolved to go out of the liquor business. This commission was empowered by the legislature to collect all moneys due the state and to pay all of its debts. At the time the suits were instituted, about \$300,000 had been collected and there still was about \$100,000 due. Bills for something over \$600,000 were presented by liquor dealers, and when the commission declined to pay them as promptly as the creditors considered it desirable, they brought suits for their collection. In their petitions in the circuit court, they alleged that the members of the commission had entered into a conspiracy to hold the funds for their own selfish purposes in support of which assertion they declared that the money was deposited in banks in which members of the commission were officers or stockholders.

**Commission Resisted Suit.**  
On the other hand the commission-ers alleged a coalition among the creditors to collect excessive sums and asserted that they had only taken the necessary precaution of investigation before making payment of any liabilities that might be justly due. The commission resisted the suit on the ground that it was a proceeding against the state itself, and that the commission is a court, and therefore not subject to injunction.

The circuit court overruled both of these pleas, placed the dispensary funds in the hands of a receiver and granted an injunction against the commission prohibiting it from disposing of the funds in its possession.

This opinion was afterwards affirmed by the United States circuit court was today reversed by the Supreme Court.

**The Second Case.**  
The Attorney General's suit against the Commission was brought in the Supreme Court of the state and was defended by the commission on the ground that as the federal court has enjoined the commission from paying out any of the dispensary fund, it could not recognize the attorney general's demand. The state court, held, however, that federal courts were devoid of jurisdiction in a case dealing entirely with state matters, and therefore directed that the fund for the attorney general's purposes be set apart as directed. This amounted to \$15,000.

The commission brought the case in the Supreme Court on a writ of error and the decision of the state court was afterwards affirmed.

**Was Suit Against State.**  
Justice White declared that the fundamental question underlying all the contentions was whether, in substance, the suits were against the state, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the circuit court because of the expressed prohibition of the eleventh amendment to the constitution. He proceeded to show that the suits were directed against the State and the commission did not occupy the position of trustee of the dispensary funds.

The purchase of liquors had been made, he said, by the state for its account. This irresistible conclusion was, he declared, removed beyond all possible controversy by former decisions of this court and by the Supreme Court.

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